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so profoundly to modify the aims and methods of these schools in order to attract pupils to industrial schools of higher grade? Are not many forces at work which will together constitute great attractive power—the provision of special secondary and higher schools which train directly for the industries; the growing opinion of industrial managers that employees are too frequently taken at too early an age and inadequately trained; the attitude of organized labor, which will support industrial schools properly organized and not requiring too early and pseudo-industrial training; the education of parents by vocation bureaus? If these and other things should prove to be of sufficient attracting force, the composition of a modified and improved school curriculum, and the methods of instruction employed, can be determined on more scientific grounds than the necessity to attract pupils to higher grades.

H. S. PERSON.

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NEW BOOKS

AYRES, L. P. *The public schools of Springfield, Illinois.* A section of the Springfield survey. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1914. Pp. viii, 152, illus.)

An admirable survey, giving a complete but concise description of the public school system, together with practical and explicit suggestions for its improvement.

BAUMERT. *Beiträge zur Verbesserung des Wohnungswesens.* (Spandau: Verlagsbuchh. des Zentralverbandes der Haus- und Grundbesitzer-Vereine Deutschlands. 1914. 1.20 M.)

BONSALL, W. *Handbook of social laws of Pennsylvania.* (Pittsburgh: Assoc. Charities. 1914. Pp. ix, 146.)

BURGESS, W. *The world's social evil; a historical review and study of the problems relating to the subject.* (Chicago: Saul Bros. 1914. Pp. 401. \$1.50.)

COOLEY, E. G. *Vocational education in Europe.* Report to the Commercial Club of Chicago, vol. 2. (Chicago: Commercial Club. 1915. Pp. 177.)

EATON, J. and STEVENS, B. M. *Commercial work and training for girls.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. 18, 289. \$1.50.)

ELDRIDGE, S. *Problems of community life; an outline of applied sociology.* (New York: Crowell. 1915. Pp. 180. \$1.)

FORBUSH, W. B. *The boy problem in the home.* (Boston: Pilgrim Press. 1915. Pp. xi, 287. \$1.)

HAMMER, L. F. and PERRY, C. A. *Recreation in Springfield, Illinois.* A section of the Springfield survey. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1914. Pp. xi, 188, illus. 25c.)

Takes stock of the community's assets for public recreation; considers the means of recreation employed at present; and concludes with a program for the future which outlines a complete system of public recreation to be organized by the city, chiefly through extending the use of the schools.

HAWORTH, P. L. *America in ferment.* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1915. Pp. 477. \$1.50.)

HOWE, F. C. *The modern city and its problems.* (New York: Scribner's, 1915. Pp. 390. \$1.50.)

IHLDER, J. *Housing in Springfield, Illinois.* A section of the Springfield survey. (Springfield, Ill.: Russell Sage Foundation. 1914. Pp. ix, 24, illus. 15c.)

KING, W. I. *The wealth and income of the people of the United States.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915.)

MCCULLOCH, J. E., editor. *Battling for social betterment. Proceedings of the Southern Sociological Congress, Memphis, Tenn., May 6-10, 1914.* (Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Sociological Congress. 1915. \$2.)

MANGOLD, G. B. *Problems of child welfare.* (New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. xv, 522.)

This volume which is one of the social science textbooks series is designed especially "for use by college and university students in courses on constructive and preventive philanthropy." The various aspects of child-saving work have been treated each in a separate "part" in which the problem is analyzed "with reference to causes and conditions, to the existing machinery for coping with the problem, and to a plan and program of improvement or prevention" (p. v). The subjects thus treated are the Conservation of Life, Health and Physique, Training and Education, Child Labor, Juvenile Delinquency, and Dependent Children. A genuine attempt is made to state clearly and dispassionately the problem connected with an improved standard of child care, and much material which should be brought to the attention of students as well as of the community at large is presented.

In undertaking to cover so wide a field it is, of course, impossible to maintain a uniform level of critical judgment concerning the problems discussed. There is much valuable material gathered together and extended critical analysis. It is, however, impossible to deal intelligently, much less adequately, in a paragraph with such a subject as vocational guidance (p. 246), vocational education (p. 254), or pensions for mothers (p. 482); and the question suggests itself as to the danger of presenting to immature students topics on which there is yet such genuine

difference of opinion as in the case of these three subjects and of other equally complicated and unsettled problems.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

REEVES, E. *Care and education of crippled children in the United States.* Introduction by HASTINGS H. HART. (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1914. Pages xi, 237. \$2.)

This volume presents the first comprehensive study of American institutions for crippled children, and it must prove invaluable "to those who are considering the question of organizing work for crippled children." To this end the work describes 36 institutions fully and 27 partially, outlining the plant, often including photographs and ground plans and elevation, and stating conditions of admission, facilities for care, opportunities for schooling, vocational training, and hand work, the cost of property and the per capita cost, and contains most useful statistical tables on the same topics.

The report is constructive. It notes the institutions of greatest merit; it says, "we have no hesitation in advocating the creation of a state hospital for crippled children in every state in the union"; and it outlines a definite program for the development of this type of medical service, concluding with, "We shall develop in every state a plan whereby crippled children shall be discovered in the earliest stage of their disease, in order that the disease may be more readily cured." With regard to vocational training, Miss Reeves claims the two vital questions to be, "Can this particular child do this work?" and, "Is this the most profitable occupation which the child can enter?" and the conclusion, "as far as possible, skilled occupations should be taught to cripples." It is a cause for congratulation that "The superintendents of the institutions are, almost without exception, men and women of large vision and inspiring purpose."

SUSAN M. KINGSBURY.

ROSCOE, T. G. *Mental and physical decadence in the United Kingdom investigated and explained.* (London: Heath, Cranton and Ouseley. 1914. Pp. 156. 2s. 6d.)

SAVAGE, W. G. *Rural housing.* (London: Unwin. 1915. Pp. 298. 7s. 6d.)

SCOVILLE, S. *Scoville's digest of the liquor laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1914. Rutt's statistical comparisons of the liquor question for the United States and Pennsylvania.* (West Chester, Pa.: Inter-County No-License Federation. 1915. Pp. 24. 25c.)

STERNBERG, G. M. *Small houses within the city limits for unskilled wage-earners.* (New York: Nat. Housing Assoc. 1914. Pp. 16.)

THOMPSON, F. V. *Commercial education in public secondary schools.* (Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Bk. Co. 1915. Pp. 194. \$1.50.)

WELD, L. D. H. *Social and economic survey of a community in the Red River valley.* (Minneapolis: Univ. of Minn. 1914. Pp. 86. 25c.)

An experimental study of delinquent and destitute boys in New Orleans and notes concerning preventive and ameliorative measures in the United States. (New Orleans: Commissioner of Public Property. 1914. Pp. 130, illus.)

First annual report of the city planning commission of Springfield, Mass., from October 10, 1913, to December 1, 1914. (Springfield, Mass.: The Commission. 1914. Pp. 164.)

New York charities directory; being an encyclopedia of social service in or available for Greater New York. Twenty-fourth edition. (1915. Pp. 607.)

Report relative to proposed legislation providing pensions to widows with children. (New York: Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics. 1915. Pp. 26.)

The other war. Being an illustrated account of the Salvation Army's work against poverty, misery, and crime during the year 1914-1915. (New York: Salvation Army. 1915. Pp. 70.)

West side studies: Boyhood and lawlessness; The neglected girl, by RUTH S. TRUE. (New York: Survey Assoc. 1914. Pp. 204, 158. \$2.)

These two studies, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, form a part of the results of an investigation into the social and economic conditions of the middle West Side of New York City. They give an illuminating description of the neighborhood and its institutions as a setting for the account of the lives of the young people growing up there. The street is the most potent influence, particularly on the life of the boy. Though a vivid picture of West Side life is presented, the main purpose is an interpretation of the character of this neighborhood and a critical study of the influences responsible for the conditions described.

BEATRICE SHEETS.

Year-book of social progress for 1914-1915; being a summary of recent legislation, official reports, and voluntary effort, with regard to the welfare of the people. (London. 1915. Pp. 636.)

The 1914 year book of the United States Brewers' Association. (New York: The Association, 50 Union Sq. 1914. Pp. x, 353.)

Contains chapters on: The Economic Importance of the Liquor Industry; Agriculture and the Liquor Industry; and gives, in an appendix, Beer Production and Other Trade Statistics.

Insurance and Pensions

National Civic Federation. Social Insurance Department; Report of the Committee on Preliminary Foreign Inquiry. (New York. 1915. Pp. 101.)

The committee sent to England by the Social Insurance Depart-